

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

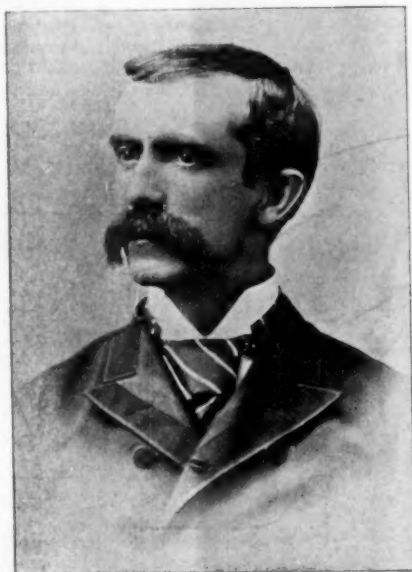


GEORGE W. YORK,  
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

FORTIETH YEAR.  
No. 44.

WEEKLY



J. M. HAMBAUGH, of California,  
Director of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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# ESTABLISHED IN 1861 AMERICAN THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA BEE JOURNAL

40th YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

No. 44.

## \* Editorial. \*

**A Dishonest Honey-Shipper.**—This may seem a strange and severe heading for an editorial, but it is a true one. We met him only about two weeks ago, one beautiful afternoon. He came to Chicago with his honey, just across Lake Michigan—from Ludington. He first went among the commission honey-dealers, and then called on us. He told us what he had at the freight depot, and wanted us to see it before buying.

We went with Mr. H. S. (Honey-Shipper), inspected his amber and white comb honey, and we both agreed perfectly on the price. He was to call at our office the next morning to accompany the man and wagon to get the honey. We had even agreed, upon his request, to send him the American Bee Journal for one year as a "to boot" for the honey.

We have not seen Mr. Honey-Shipper since leaving him that afternoon. He failed to report at our office the next day. What became of him and his honey?

Well, we learned later that he went to the freight depot the next day, paid the freight on the honey, and evidently had it delivered to some other honey-dealer, who, perhaps, offered him a quarter cent more per pound than the price at which he agreed to sell the honey to us, tho we were to pay him about a half cent more than another firm upon whom he said he had called before seeing us.

Bee-keepers are inclined to denounce the honey commission men, and seem often to try to show that all the blame is on their side. But here is a shining example of fraud and dishonesty on the part of a bee-keeper. We have heard of such cases before now. It was not so much that we were disappointed in not getting the honey that we had bought fairly and squarely, but to have such clear evidence that the young bee-keeper in question was dishonest, and evidently intended to be so.

We think it about time to "show up" the other side of the question of fraudulent dealing in honey, hence we have given the foregoing actual experience. We have purposely omitted the name of the shipper, as we don't wish to be too hard on him, tho he deserves to be given some free personal advertising.

We believe that business can be carried on successfully and yet honestly. No other way of doing business can possibly continue very long. And, then, aside from its sinfulness, what satisfaction is there in scheming to defraud one's fellow man? What a pity it is that it seems almost necessary in some cases

to watch like a hawk lest you are deceived and beaten out of your very boots by those whom you have a right to expect will be the very soul of honor and uprightness! But the heart of man is desperately wicked, and highly deceitful, 'tis said, and very true it often is. Yet we believe there is a constant improvement going on generally. Those who have been existing by genteel theft and deception are finding it more difficult every day to work their schemes successfully. They are being detected and exposed as never before.

What is needed is a fearless and incorruptible public press that dares to warn the people against those who would get their living and fill their coffers by stealing from their fellows. But unless the good people will in return generously support such a public press, they will find very few who will feel like standing at the forefront to battle thus for them.

**Canadian Honey in Paris.**—Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, of Ontario, in charge of the food products of Canada at the Paris Exposition, wrote the following in a letter which has been copied into the Canadian Bee Journal:

On a six-sided stand, three stories high, is the display of honey, both liquid and granulated, in bottles of various sizes and shapes, arranged about the center of a mirror glass. The upper half of the lower story is fitted with glass panels, behind which comb honey is seen in squares just as it is sold. The upper two stories are separated only by a sheet of plate glass, which supports the apex of the pyramid, while resting on the tops of the bottles beneath. The effect is that of a solid cone of glass and honey, four feet high, offering almost no obstruction to the passage of light, which is transformed into the prettiest shades of amber and pearl. This exhibit is one of the most attractive and most admired. It is the climate of Canada in liquid and crystal, flowers, fragrance and sunshine, compressed into sweetness.

**Clipping Queens.**—Editor Hill holds in contempt the manner in which queens are usually clipped, saying:

The 20th century bee-keeper will smile at the thought of using scissors and such contrivances as the "Monette" device, and taking queens from the comb to clip them, as is yet advocated—and well he may.

Perhaps. And yet, Mr. Hill, don't sour on the world if you find the scissors still in use to a large extent in the 20th century. Some good bee-keepers after having tried both knife and scissors still prefer the scissors. Thanks, however, for very explicit instructions for those who want to try the knife in the coming century. The instructions are:

An ordinary pocket-knife is the only tool necessary. It should have a razor edge. If the knife is not very sharp some pressure will be necessary in order to sever the wing; but with a very keen edge its own weight is suffi-

cient to accomplish the work instantly, without danger of cutting the finger.

Stand the frame upon which the queen is found against the side of the hive, or have it otherwise firmly supported in a convenient position. Do not attempt to catch the wing until the queen, of her own accord, assumes an upright position; that is, wait until she stands or walks with head upward, which she will soon do ordinarily. Now, with the knife in the right hand, and the thumb and index finger of the left lightly prest together, gently raise the tip of the left wing with point of finger, and with a rolling motion, caused by a slight contraction of the thumb and finger, engage the tip of the wing, and at the same instant cut off about three-sixteenths of an inch of the upper wing thus held. This is accomplished by simply giving a slight stroke of the knife across the wing against the fingertip without pressure.

### Feeding Medicated Syrup to Bees.

—In the foreign bee-journals appear frequent reports of the cure of foul brood by means of this or that drug, but in this country the belief in such drug-cures has rather been discouraged. Now, however, Editor Root, of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, encourages, in regions where diseases of brood prevail, the use of some antiseptic of recognized value to medicate all syrups used. This is not as a cure, but a preventive. Possibly even a cure in the early stage of the disease. The editorial on this subject is so important that it is here given almost entire:

Let it be understood that germicides, when introduced into the food in a quantity sufficiently diluted to be harmless to the bees and to the brood, will not kill the spores of either black or foul brood; but they will kill the bacilli, or living germs, that have developed from the spores, or, as we might say, from the eggs of the microbes. The only thing we can hope to accomplish by introducing the medicated feed to the bees direct is to kill the bacilli as fast as they develop from the spore state. The active principle of the disease in the spore is protected by a cyst, or thick coating, which, I have shown, will successfully resist the action of boiling water for an hour, or an hour and a half, at a time. This same coating will also resist the action of drugs when given to the bees at the proper dilution.

There are hundreds of bee-keepers located in vicinities where black and foul brood have been raging; and I would by all means urge all such to medicate all the syrup they feed, either with carbolic acid or beta naphthol, a new drug that is decidedly less objectionable to the bees than the other, and quite as destructive to the active bacilli themselves.

This same drug is recommended by bee-keepers in England, and especially by Thos. Wm. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*. It comes in a kind of powder, in one-ounce boxes. Into an eight-ounce (or half-pint) bottle empty one of these ounce packages. Then pour in just enough wood alcohol to dissolve the powder; then fill the bottle full, or very nearly so. This quantity of chemical in solution is just right for 140 pounds of sugar undissolved. Measure off 140 pounds of sugar, and then 140 pounds of water, and mix. Pour the contents of this

eight-ounce bottle into the syrup, and stir well. We make all our syrup by mixing sugar and cold water, equal proportion, in the extractor; that is to say, after the two are placed in the machine we turn the reel vigorously for a few minutes. The next move is to pour in the requisite quantity of the drug in solution, and turn the reel again till the ingredients are thoroly mixt. If one wishes to feed a less quantity he can figure out for himself just what the proportions will be.

Mr. Cowan, just referred to above, says that beta naphthol has been thoroly tested in England, and its efficacy proved, and that it is now the common practice of the most advanced bee-keepers in that country to medicate all their syrup before giving it to the bees. We are medicating all the syrup fed to our bees this fall, with the naphthol solution. We are doing it as a matter of safety; for no one knows in these days when one of the dread diseases may visit his apiary.

Beta naphthol can be obtained at most drug-stores.

Carbolic acid crystals can be furnished at the drug-stores in pound bottles for about 75 cents; but on account of a very decided repugnance for it on the part of the bees, the beta naphthol should be used.

We have been trying the carbolic-syrup mixture in the proportion recommended by Cheshire, but our bees positively refuse to take it. They will go to the feeder and smell of it, and then turn away in disgust. We have even reduced the quantity of the acid, but that seems to make but little difference; and I conclude, therefore, that bee-keepers had better not waste their time with it. I remember when we used to spray with a solution of carbolic acid and water, when we had foul brood, the odor would sometimes drive the bees clear out of the hive.

But it must be distinctly understood that neither carbolic-acid nor beta-naphthol syrups will cure a case of foul brood after it is well started. I would waste no time in spraying-solutions of either in water on foul-broody combs. They are valuable only as preventives—that is, to catch the disease at the start. A pail of water at the beginning may put out what would otherwise be a million-dollar fire, when it would be worthless after it had got well going.

Beta naphthol can be ordered from the office of the American Bee Journal at 30 cents per ounce, postpaid.

#### Commercial Value of Propolis.—

Reports in foreign journals say that propolis has proved of great value in surgical cases in the British army in South Africa. The name suggests that this is some preparation of propolis. It is said that serious results had been attending wounds, which results became very much modified on the application of propolis, when prompt healing took place. When the supply of propolis became exhausted, the wounds again assumed their virulent character. Interesting it would be if it should turn out that those who have been grieved to think they were living in a region where propolis abounded should find they had an article of much value on hand.

#### Maiden Ladies as Bee-Keepers.—

We have always favored women taking up bee-keeping at least for a partial livelihood, believing that it would be to their physical, spiritual, and financial betterment should they get out into the country and "keep bees." Well, it seems from the following, taken from the American Bee-Keeper, that a couple dozen ladies have gone West for the very purpose of taking up bee-keeping:

The Western Bee-Keeper is informed that 24 maiden ladies arrived at Denver, Colo., on one train recently to engage in the culture of bees in that State. Our contemporary is of the opinion that Colorado offers to women in

quest of profitable investments for their savings a very desirable field as apiarists. California, we believe, would offer even greater inducements to such a trainload of aspirants for fame in the realm of apiculture. There would be abundant opportunities for them to become equal partners in well-established apiaries without the expenditure of capital.

Editor Hill, who wrote the above paragraph, makes a very catchy suggestion in his last sentence. Provided the other "equal partner," which the prospective lady bee-keeper got in the deal, should be exactly to her liking, we don't see why it wouldn't be an easy and inexpensive way for her to get "into bee-keeping" "with both slippers," and "right on the ground floor."

But we know several better chances than that. It is where the young lady herself is a bee-keeper, and has a fine apiary. But it would take a mighty good fellow to be an "equal partner" there. She'd always be the "better half."

**Attachments of Section-Combs** to the separators are usually cut thru with a knife. F. Greiner says in the American Bee-Keeper that he uses a thin-bladed compass-saw. "The saw would cut away without denting the capping; the knife would only crowd thru and not infrequently injure the capping, especially when the honey is cold."

## Weekly Budget

#### LEAVES AND HONORS.

Now in clouds the leaves are falling  
Silently and slow—  
Fitting types of human frailty  
And of honor here below.  
—STENOG, in Gleanings.

MR. W. J. BROWN, of Ontario, Canada, writing us Oct. 19th, said:

"I receive the American Bee Journal regularly, and would not like to be without it. The honey crop here has been poor for the past two seasons, an average for 1900 of 16 pounds per colony, spring count; in 1899, 20 pounds; and in 1898, 55 pounds."

**THE VOTER'S DUTY.**—We do not regard it as within the province of the American Bee Journal to discuss political or religious issues, but it is a duty, in all places and at all times, to stand for political righteousness and truth, no matter whom it may injure or overthrow, be he king or president of a nation, or the humblest official, who has betrayed the sacred trust reposed in him, and thus endangered the very existence of a free people.

Without going further into the subject here, we want to ask our voting readers to remember the following truthful statements when they exercise their sovereign prerogative next Tuesday, Nov. 6, at the ballot-box:

It is the duty of the voter to vote his convictions, not to carry the election. It is not his duty to win, but to record his honest convictions. Any other theory of politics is that of partisanship, not of free voters. To say that the voter must choose between two candidates or parties is both false and mischievous. It is built upon the assumption that the political parties are the bosses of the voters. My party is my servant, not my master. It is my duty to vote my will at the polls, even if I do not choose either of the dominant parties. I pro-

test against any party telling me what I shall vote upon. To consent to this is to wear a party chain and to come when I am whistled for. It is repugnant to any man who does his own thinking or says his prayers. The true worth of the independent voter to his country can never be over-estimated. It is the only hope of civil salvation.—REV. CHARLES A. CRANE, of Boston.

And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birth-place and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"No vote for principle is ever lost."

MR. WILL WARD MITCHELL will hereafter take Mr. R. B. Leahy's place as editor of the Progressive Bee-Keeper. Mr. L. says that in making this change he feels that greater success awaits him in another direction, so he deems it for the best to have Mr. Mitchell assume the editorial pen. Well, Mr. M. is a poet, and as apiculture has been called the poetry of agriculture, we don't see why he shouldn't fit his new position to a dot. We wish him all kinds of success, even tho we know that editing a bee-paper isn't the greatest snap in the world.

DR. C. C. MILLER has recently been in ill-health again. We don't know what bee-keepers will recommend as a proper treatment for him, if he doesn't stop trying to do so much. When a man gets to be nearly 70 years old, it's about time he began to "let up" a little on hard physical labor, and enjoy himself by doing as little as possible of work that others can do. Every reading bee-keeper in the land wants the Doctor to keep on for a long time, yet telling his experience and answering questions about bees and bee-keeping. He can't be spared yet, either by his loving family or by the bee-keepers. And, personally, we want him to stay here below many years more. Of course, we can't hope to keep him always on earth, but we don't want him to do anything that will shorten his stay here.

Doctor, take things easy. But, like the Irishman said, "If you can't do that, take things as easy as you can."

MR. H. W. BARTLETT, of Plymouth Co., Mass., wrote us Oct. 24th, that he wish to purchase some bees near his home. He said he noticed Mr. Chas. A. Holmes, of Suffolk Co., Mass., reported in the Bee Journal recently that he rears bees for sale. We wish to suggest that Mr. Holmes could hardly do a better thing than to advertise in this journal when he gets ready to offer bees again. There are many others who doubtless could increase their business by doing some advertising in these columns.

The American Bee Journal is ready to help all who do an honorable business, and trusts that such will patronize it in an advertising way. As a matter of mere justice and right, we must require that any who wish to do business with our subscribers shall do it thru the advertising columns, and pay for the space used, just as do our other advertisers. We can not conscientiously charge one man for publishing his advertisement, and then let another man work in a free notice with regular reading-matter.



## Convention Proceedings.

### Report of the Proceedings of the 31st Annual Convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1900.

BY DR. A. B. MASON, SEC.

(Continued from page 679.)

J. A. Green—I would not be greatly afraid of having sweet clover clast as a noxious weed, because it has been so clast in this State for several years, and in some townships down our way the commissioners try to eradicate it.

Dr. Mason—Where is that?

Mr. Green—In La Salle Co., Ill. But usually their efforts only result in making a pasture for the bees; they change the time of blooming, and until they have gone thru a long course of education in better methods of eradicating sweet clover, I am not at all afraid of their getting it out of the way—they only help it.

O. L. Hershiser—I don't think there is any danger of sweet clover becoming a noxious weed if all the information given here is made public thru the country. The definition of a weed is a plant whose virtues have not been discovered. The virtues of sweet clover seem to have been pretty thoroly discovered.

J. O. Smith—As I am one of the largest apiarists in Central Illinois, I have had considerable experience with the road commissioners in regard to sweet clover. They used to cut it twice a year, but they found out my bees were getting some benefit by that act. They have cut it three times this year, and I had a conversation with one of them, and was trying to explain to him it was not a noxious weed. He said, "You can't tell me that. If I am driving anywhere in my buggy, or with my team, and see a stalk of sweet clover, if I haven't anything to cut it with, I get out and pull it up." I replied, "I am going to keep you pulling sweet clover; it has come to stay, and it must stay."

Mr. France—I think that was a wise suggestion from this side of the house, that we distribute at large this information; but there are other points in Mr. Moore's valuable paper that are well worthy our consideration. Have beekeepers' rights besides those pertaining to sweet clover?

Mr. Smith—I believe it would be well to get a copy of an article on sweet clover, and each bee-keeper have his local paper publish it. I am willing to pay for the space in my local paper to have it published. That is, in the weekly papers that go out thru the country, and have the farmers read it. I believe it would be one of the best facilities we could have.

Pres. Root—That is a good suggestion.

R. Rodenberger—I wish to inquire if there is any use that can be made of the seed? If so, if the farmers would learn that, they would raise it for the value of the seed. I think there would be a chance for some one to make some money out of it. If this matter was brought up by those who are farmers, in our farmers' institutes, I think they could educate the farmers in regard to sweet clover so they would not class it as a noxious weed when they learn the use of it.

C. H. Coon—I know how valuable sweet clover seed is. Some years ago, in the city of Cleveland, I bought a peck and paid \$3.00 for it. I took it home and sowed it in different places. I can't get a stem of it to grow. I have gathered it since then in Kankakee Co., Ill., by the side of the road, and sown it in my section [Ohio], and I can't get a bit of it to grow. My wife put a little of it in a flower-pot in the house and babied it, and she got it to grow a little spindling plant, but it didn't survive the winter. Thruout Ashtabula county we are not bothered by road commissioners destroying it. I tried my best to get it to grow, but I can't do it. If Dr. Mason, or anybody else, can give me a little instruction how to raise sweet clover, I would like to have him give it.

A Member—When did you plant it?

Mr. Coon—The time I gathered the seed. Nature seemed to indicate that that was the time to sow it. I have sown it in the spring of the year; I have sown it all thru the year—in June when the supervisors were working the

road, and the soil was fresh. I have sown it a good many times; I have taken the seed along and scattered it where the soil was fresh; I have sown it with my grass-seed in the fall of the year; I have sown it in the spring of the year also when I sowed my clover seed. I have given to my neighbors out of that peck, and they have put it in with grass-seed, but never could get it to grow. I have seen it growing in Pennsylvania right in the sand where it apparently would not grow. I have seen it growing there four feet high, and I have seen it growing in Kankakee Co., Ill., in black soil.

Pres. Root—You don't see it growing in your county at all?

Mr. Coon—Except occasionally, right in a flower-bed.

H. Lathrop—I have just been visiting two weeks in Auglaize Co., Ohio; I saw some nice sweet clover growing right along the roadside.

August J. Hintz—There is one thing I wish to say about sweet clover that has not been toucht upon; that is, it fertilizes the ground. Six years ago I had a piece of land near Denver, Colo. There was a piece of sweet clover there that had been growing two years, and I had that plowed about six or seven inches deep, and raised strawberries, and for years after that they were on that patch. Then as many as four years afterward sweet clover would come up. I was on the place last year, four years after the seed was plowed up, and it still came up; it fertilized the ground even where there was manure. Put on sand it would produce a better crop of strawberries than where they used horse-manure. I am surprised that Mr. Coon could not get it to grow. By sowing the seed in the fall the frost will crack the seed. If I sow it in the spring I can't get it to grow. In the fall I can get it to grow almost anywhere, where alfalfa or anything else will grow.

J. L. Anderson—In a patch that I have, in northern Illinois, scattered on top of the ground in October two years ago, it stands as high as your head now.

Pres. Root—We will next listen to the subject to be handled by Mr. R. A. Burnett, the honey-dealer, on

#### TRIALS OF THE COMMISSION MAN.

I am here because you have a smart president. It is quite a while since I have been before a bee-keepers' convention, and I have managed to get out of it pretty well until this time, and it is only fair that I should state, to begin with, that the subject upon which I am expected to address you is not one of my own choosing. Your president managed to get out his program, get it on the press, and then send me a copy, and said that if I couldn't, or wouldn't, or something to that effect, that I would have to telegraph my declination. I felt it would be rather unkind of me to do that, so I am going to try to make the best of this.

I suppose one of the trials of the commission man is that all the producers of honey don't send him their goods. Another one might be, that instead of the commission man before you to tell of the trials of that business, you could tell him a whole lot of the trials you have with him. I think it was a little bit wise, perhaps, that our friend who has explained the law should precede me, so that in case you get into trouble with what I have to say, you know your remedy. The trials of a commission man are the trials of you all; and many trials that we have arise largely thru ignorance, and we, who may be the consignors, do not understand how to get merchandise in such shape that it will please the buyers. That, we might say, was the beginning of our difficulties on that side; if the commission man undertakes to educate his patron, he must do it with lots of circumspection. The chief idea with the ordinary consignor is that if he gets his honey into the hands of a commission merchant the latter must do the rest; that is, he must get the top price for the kind of honey he sends. The shipper may see that honey is quoted at 15 cents a pound, and he knows of some others that have obtained that; and if he doesn't get it, why, of course, there is something wrong, and there is no doubt that, as a rule, that is true—there is something wrong.

I will cite a case or two that came up within the last few days, so that the moss has not grown over them yet. A small consignment of beeswax—and I think the shipper may be in the audience, as he wrote me he expected to come on the proceeds of it—sent it in after ascertaining how the market was, and when we came to examine it, we found it had a greasy condition about it; it lookt to us very much as if there was tallow in it—at least tallow had been used in the pans to get it out. We found a white spot in one of the

cakes, that, without examining it chemically, we pronounced tallow. The matter having got to the party who was expected to tell all these things, he wrote the consignor telling what they had found, and also advising him his beeswax would be held until he came in, etc. He wrote back and said there was no tallow in that beeswax; that it was made in the sun extractor, and that the white spot we saw in the cake was hog-lard; that he had run it from the extractor into a jar that had had lard in it. Well, it did look as tho it might be lard, and I am quite satisfied that he was honest about it. We broke a cake or two of it and found there was a great deal of honey left in the wax, and this some buyers object to; they claim it won't answer the purposes of beeswax; there didn't seem to be any grease mixt thru it. So, now, there was a small case of ignorance. He had no idea that that little piece of lard was going to affect the price of his beeswax, or any one find any objection to it, and not noticing or caring very much what kind of a vessel he put that in, it met with those results.

Then we get lots of other things. Mr. Baldrige could tell you a whole lot more about the trials, probably, than he has had with me than I could about the trials I have with you. Most of the commission men are anxious to please and to hold their patrons; they do about the best they know. It may be at times they don't sell the honey to the man that would pay the highest price, but he is often very hard to find. Mr. Baldrige will come in and he will say, "Mr. Burnett, what are you charging for honey to-day?" Why, so and so. "Yes. Well, I think it ought to bring that." But I notice Mr. Baldrige doesn't ask me to sell him any. "Well," I would say, "what is the matter, Mr. Baldrige? Why don't you buy this honey if you think it ought to bring that?" He says, "I can do better; I can get it cheaper somewhere else." If I sell him honey I must meet his views on that question, if I thought he could get that honey anywhere else; tho I would be stubborn enough if I believed he could not get it at his price, but being fairly well posted in this line of business, I know there are times when he can get that honey for less.

If I have some honey that a party wants to get his money out of rather soon, I will do perhaps what we call "shading the price," and I make the sales accordingly, and explain to the shipper, perhaps, if he finds any fault, that that was the best price that I could get at that time—it was all the buyer would pay.

Now, this idea that a commission merchant isn't about like the average producer of honey, I think you will agree with me is a mistake. He is just doing the very best he can in his sphere. I might say, if the president will permit me, that I consider that we are all in a great school, and that the common enemy is ignorance, and the task set before us is to overcome ignorance. As we go along in life, if we have been careful—if we have been industrious, if we have tried to learn—perhaps there are some who have grown faster in knowledge than others. I believe we must all overcome ignorance in every form; the disturbing of the equilibrium always brings trials; if something comes up that seems to disturb us very much we call it a trial; if we allow it to get hold of us in such shape that it destroys our ability to think and plan, and to know or plan, what would remedy the difficulty, we are in rather a bad way, and we must wait until we get the mind in shape again, until we can apply the mind and find the way out of this difficulty.

Personally, I have no trials. I don't get angry at a fellow if he doesn't ship me his honey, and I am very anxious indeed that every man who ships me his honey shall know the conditions that he is likely to meet before he sends it, and the stereotyped reply almost, I might say, of our office is, "If you can not market your honey yourself in any way that is satisfactory to you, you may expect that our market will bring you so and so, providing that your honey arrives in such condition, and will not be objectionable to the man who goes around with his money and buys where he can buy the cheapest, and at the same time get the best value for the money he invests."

If I recollect, it so happens that the second man in this part of the world that shipt me honey over 20 years ago, is in the audience. I was asking him how long ago it was he made me that shipment. I think he said it was in 1876. I simply mention this as a corroboration of the fact that because a man shipt his honey to a commission merchant he must not necessarily die or "go broke."

R. A. BURNETT.

Pres. Root—This subject is open for discussion for just a few minutes; perhaps there are bee-keepers here who have trials as well as commission men.

Mr. Hershisier—I have not had many trials with commission men; I have not heard of many that have been tried; there is once in a while one; I think that the offenses that some commission men usually commit are of such a character as to make it rather a discouraging outlook for any one to bring legal proceedings against them; they cheat on small shipments. We had a commission merchant in Buffalo a few years ago that had robbed people thru the country of perhaps a good many thousands of dollars on many small shipments. He sent out very attractive notices, and received shipments mostly of poultry from all over the western part of the State of New York, and in Ohio and Michigan, and other places, and he gauged the amount of his stealings from these people according to the distance they lived from Buffalo. If they lived 100 miles, or something like that, so that the expense of coming down to Buffalo would be likely to be more than he would get out of it if he got there, he would cheat that party out of that much money. He finally ran across one man away out in Ohio who was willing to make a trip to prosecute the man, and he had to pay \$500 fine for his cheating. He was prosecuted thru the United States court for using the United States mails for schemes to defraud. That is the only case of the trial of a commission man that I know of.

A Member—What is his name?

Mr. Hershisier—He is not in business any more; his name was Unger.

(Continued next week.)

## Contributed Articles.

### Old or New Hives for Wintering—Other Questions.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

WILL bees stand the winter as well, and be as healthy in old hives, or those having been used several years, as in new ones? Tell me in the American Bee Journal.

ANSWER.—When I first read this question it seemed to me that the proper answer to give would be this: Old hives in a good state of preservation, with no decayed spots and no open cracks, should be as good as new ones for wintering bees, and the new ones as good as the old. But after thinking a little I am not so sure about that answer. Years ago I found out that a single-walled hive painted on the outside would not winter nor spring bees nearly so well as an unpainted hive, on account of the moisture, evaporating from the bees and their food, not being able to pass thru the pores of the wood, as was the case with the unpainted hive, this causing a dampness about the bees and on the combs which was not in accord with the best welfare of the inmates of the hive. All old hives, after long use, become so varnished with propolis on the inside that this places them in a condition similar to hives painted on the outside; and in cases where the slow passing of moisture out of the hives was not provided for by way of chaff or sawdust cushions, etc., I should expect that the bees would winter best in new hives.

But there is an item generally favorable toward the old hives, which is, that they are more likely to contain old combs; and it is generally conceded by all practical beekeepers, and was given to the public away back in the '50's, by Quinby and others, that, other conditions being equal, bees will winter better on old combs than on new ones. This I have found to be universally true. This being the case, if there is any preference, it would lie along the line of old combs in new hives.

#### BEEES AFFECTED BY MOISTURE.

QUESTION.—Does moisture affect bees wintering on sugar-syrup stores in the same way as it does those wintering on honey?

ANSWER.—That depends altogether where the moisture is—whether a damp outside air, damp cellar, or moisture in the hives. From past experience I think that bees winter best in a moist atmosphere, and I do not think that a foggy, misty winter has any deleterious effect on colonies wintered on the summer stands. The moisture often accumulates in my bee-cellar so it stands in drops and runs down the stone flagging overhead, to an extent sufficient to form little pools



in the depressions on top of the side-walls of the bee-cellar, and yet the bees appear to winter perfectly. It is often so damp inside that mold will begin to form in different places, and by the time the bees are put out in the spring some of these patches of mold will be as large as, and stand out like, the crown of a hat; still the bees have generally wintered well in this cellar, very much better, as a rule, than those left on the summer stands. Inside the hives, the combs, bees, and all, seem to be as dry as when put into the cellar; but were dampness to collect on the combs and the walls of the hives about the bees, or run down on them, I should have fears of injury.

As to stores, I believe that sugar syrup does not attract moisture as much as honey, therefore the sugar syrup is the better of the two for wintering bees. Honey seems very susceptible of moisture, in fact, more so than any other liquid with which I am acquainted.

#### SQUARE FRAMES—DEPTH OF FRAMES, ETC.

**QUESTION**—Would I not better adopt a square frame in keeping bees? What do you think of the square frame? I am assured by men of experience that the Langstroth frame is not deep enough for the cold climate of Canada.

**ANSWER**—Replying to this I wish to say that bee-keeping does not depend upon the size of the frame used, or upon its form. There are few frames now in use but that a man or woman of energy, and love for bee-keeping, can take and make a success with them. I believe in always having the best appliances as far as may be; but I wish to put emphasis on the fact that it is the man or woman who puts the success into the thing, primarily, and the best appliances come in as a secondary matter.

Altho I have been an advocate of the Gallup or square form of frame all my life, still, as I have said before in print, if I had 25 colonies on any style of frame now advocated by our practical apiarists, I would not consider it a paying job to transfer them to another style of frame, whether in Canada or York State, provided the hive containing these frames would accommodate the style of surplus arrangement which it was necessary to use in order to place my honey on the market in the most attractive and marketable shape. No, no! it is not all in the frames or the hives as some assert, but it is in the man or woman with energy, push, and real worth enough to surmount every obstacle which stands in the way, and make a success of a thing in spite of a few minor hindrances.

Look at the great potato-grower and lecturer at farmers' institutes, Mr. Terry, of Ohio. Had he gone on a rich farm instead of a poor one, he probably would have arrived at the same wealth sooner, but his success would not have been greater than now—perhaps not as great—and, in all probability, the world would not have been benefited nearly so much as it has been; for the overcoming of that obstacle, in the shape of a poor farm, gave a certain vim to the success that led him to tell others how it was done, and in this telling has come the greatest light to the world.

Reader, if you find a difficulty in your way, and succeed in overcoming that difficulty, don't keep the matter hid, but tell us about it, and thus help the world. Don't be foolish enough to say, "No one will pay me for telling," for that is a selfish spirit, and selfishness never pays; for in the doing of some kind act, or in trying to lift the burden from some tired shoulder, comes a wealth that money can not buy.

Now a word about a square frame for the cold climate of Canada. In most of the localities in Canada, where bees are kept, the mercury does not go lower than it does here in Central New York. As the older readers of the American Bee Journal know, I have gone over the ground of a shallow frame like the Langstroth not being suitable for our cold climate, many times. And I still think there are some few things in favor of the square frame where bees are to be wintered on the summer stands; yet, as I have said before, if I had 25 colonies on the Langstroth frame I should consider it a losing job to transfer them to a square frame, hoping for better wintering when they were on the latter. Where bees can be wintered in the cellar the Langstroth frame is not required to "take off its cap" or "make a bow" to any of the others, even in cold climates; and in a climate where bees have a chance of flying every two or three weeks during winter, no one has any occasion for looking for a better frame. Onondaga Co., N. Y.



**Queen-Rearing** is a very interesting part of bee-keeping. Mr. Doolittle's book tells practically all about the subject. See the offer we make on the second page of this number.

## An Interesting Experience With Queen-Bees.

BY J. L. GANDY.

**F**OR the last 15 years I have purchased and introduced on an average 60 queens annually, except last season, when I introduced only 20, tho 50 more old queens should have been changed. The press of other business caused me to neglect this important matter, and by the time I got them requeened and built up the season was so far advanced that I got no surplus from them; while from 50 other colonies in the same yard I have five tons of surplus honey. From one colony that I requeened late last fall I secured 502 pounds of surplus honey, one-half being comb honey. I paid but 50 cents for the queen of this colony; I have been offered a fabulous price for her, but she is not for sale. I have purchased quite a number from the same breeder this year, and all seem equally good. The bees from this and several other colonies worked the whole season on red clover and catnip.

I have found in buying queens that all breeders are honest, as a rule. I have purchased and introduced 75 untested queens this season from a dozen different breeders, and all have turned out to be pure Italians, and good layers, but there is no doubt that some breeders have a better strain of bees than others.

Some think that it injures queens to send them thru the mails. According to my experience such is not the case with young untested queens; but I believe after a queen has become an established layer in a full colony, she is injured by being taken away from the colony. I have purchased three five-dollar queens at different times, and none of them proved to be more than half as good as untested queens purchased from the same breeders. I once bought a dozen tested queens, leather-colored, six months old, and six of them died during the winter, and the others would have starved if I had not fed them. At another time I bought six tested queens one year old, and all died during the winter. I have also had poor luck with untested queens. I once drove to a breeder 15 miles distant to buy queens. He had none fertilized, so I told him I must have one queen anyway, and he sold me an untested one six weeks old from one of his colonies that then had six frames of brood. I introduced her the same day. I kept her for two years, but she never had at any one time two full frames of brood, and would have starved had I not constantly fed sugar.

I would suggest to breeders that queens to be sent by mail be reared in small nuclei, so that the laying would be very little; and never, under any circumstances, to send out a queen after she has become an established layer in a colony.

I rear my own queens, to a certain extent, and will give my experience in breeding 30 the past season, which is about the same experience as I have each year. Eight of the queens were lost in mating, three had defective wings and had to be killed, two laid drone-eggs, one never laid at all, only six were purely mated, and the balance were very poor hybrids. One of my reasons for purchasing queens is that I think it just as important to change the strain of bees often, as is done with the breed of hogs and cattle, and unless this is done, and if bees are allowed to inbreed, in a few years they will degenerate and be worthless as honey-gatherers.

I think, as a rule, queens should be changed at the end of the third season, tho I find some good at four years of age, and others poor when two years old. I once had a queen fairly good until she died in her eighth year. Queens should be changed when they begin to fail, regardless of age. By long and careful observation I have come to the conclusion that under no circumstances should bees be allowed to change their old queen. A bee-keeper would better requeen as I have mentioned, and he will make money in so doing, even if he has to pay \$2.00 each for good queens (that is about the average cost of a queen if a bee-keeper breeds her himself). I haven't the least doubt if I had expended \$25 for 50 additional queens last fall, I would have had a thousand dollars worth more of honey this season.

Richardson Co., Nebr., Oct. 2.



## The Influence of Location in Bee-Keeping.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

**T**HREE times since I began keeping bees the discussion of large versus small hives has been commenced in the bee papers, kept up a year or two, and then dropt, only to begin again two or three years later. Each time the

same arguments have been presented by substantially the same writers. Each time the conclusion has been reached that it was a matter of "locality;" but why some localities require a certain method of management, and why some others require a different method, has not been explained. Why does Dadant's locality require large hives and correspondingly large colonies? Why does Doolittle's locality need small ones? What influence has the more or less successful wintering due to the climate, upon the condition of the colonies in the spring and the subsequent management? What management is required for a short, heavy, flow of honey, and what for a long, light flow? What for localities having a fall flow, etc.?

All of these points should be thoroly investigated and understood. We should be able to say: A given locality of such and such climate, honey-flow, etc., requires such and such management; and we ought to be able to explain *why*.

I can only describe the characteristics of East Tennessee, from an apiculturist's standpoint, and explain how those conditions brought me to my present ideas on the subject. I may add that I am writing from the standpoint of a comb-honey producer.

Beginning in the spring of the year, we may say that our honey-flow, or, rather, our honey season, begins about April 1st, and ends about the middle of July. But it is by no means a continuous flow. In April, fruit blossoms; in May, after an interruption, tulipwood. Then another interruption until the persimmon flow comes in June; then basswood and sourwood during the latter part of June and July. Basswood is found only away in the mountains; there is none here. Some white clover bridges more or less the interval between fruit-blossoms and poplar, but not enough to be depended upon for surplus. Occasionally there is a heavy flow of honey-dew during May and June; generally of a tolerably fair quality, but sometimes abominable in taste and color.

What increases the difficulty is the irregularity of these different flows. Often the fruit-blossoms and poplar flows are interfered with by bad weather. Sometimes there is honey-dew; sometimes there is none. Sometimes the sourwood yields, and sometimes not. The persimmon has never failed yet with me, but there are only a few trees here and there, and the period of blossoming is very short.

There is absolutely no way to tell in advance which of these sources will yield, and which will not; so the only chance to secure surplus is to keep the colonies strong during the whole season (three months and a half), so as to catch whatever flow may happen to come. I am speaking for Tennessee generally. In my immediate neighborhood there are very few tulip trees, and no lindens.

Needless to say that a management similar to the one advocated by Mr. Doolittle and others would be a failure; for the flow for which they would build up might be the very one that would fail. In fact, I tried once to build up my colonies very, *very* strong for the sourwood flow, when, lo, and behold, that flow failed completely.

To keep colonies of bees in full strength during three months and a half, it is necessary to control swarming, otherwise both the mother colonies and the swarms would be too weak during the remainder of the season.

This is one of the reasons which prompted me to adopt large hives. I had some correspondence with the Dadants on the subject, stating that there was no demand for extracted honey here, and they advised me to build up a home market as they have done. Unfortunately the bulk of our honey is dark, rather inferior in quality, and varies greatly both in taste and color. To build up a special home market at advanced prices, it is necessary to have first-class honey.

Prevention of swarming can be accomplished only by caging or removing the queens at the proper time. This, however, entails quite a loss of brood, as the bees must be at least four days without unsealed brood.

Those four days or more without brood are the key to success. After the bees have begun to build queen-cells they will continue as long as there is unsealed brood, and the conditions of honey-flow, temperature, strength of colony, etc., are favorable. After having been without unsealed brood a few days they will not resume cell-building, at least not for quite a while, and generally the remainder of the season. But, as stated above, this entails a loss of brood. With me the swarming takes place in May. The brood lost at that time is precisely what would furnish the field-bees for the sourwood flow in July. So it becomes necessary to reduce the loss to a minimum.

By using large hives, putting on supers early, and protecting them against the cold nights so that the work goes on in the super day and night with no interruption, using bait-sections, shading the hives in hot days, etc., I have, for the last six years, succeeded in reducing the swarming from 5 to 15 percent of the number of colonies.

Under such circumstances, rather than to requeen thru-out, I let the colonies swarm; catching the queens in the traps and returning the queens, or giving the colonies others after they have been a few days without unsealed brood; or I let them have queens out of the cells they have built. If, occasionally, in examining the colonies, I find cells started, I treat them the same way without waiting for actual swarming.

Between the honey season and the winter there is a little nectar gathered every day except in the very dry seasons. That quantity increases materially when the golden-rods and asters bloom, but there is never enough to furnish any surplus, and very often not enough to winter the colonies.

During that period there are plenty of weeds and flowers of all sorts along the fences and in the fields after wheat and oats are harvested, in the pastures and other places; but they yield very little honey; and, as a rule, only in the early morning. This must be due to the fact that the ground is too dry to admit the formation of the nectar, for, occasionally, if an abundant rain comes there is something like a flow of honey for a few days after.

The result is that the more bees there are in a colony the more flowers will be visited, and the more honey brought in; in fact, while the strong colonies will gain some in population and stores during that period, the medium ones will only sustain themselves and the weak ones will lose, if they don't get robbed by the others, which happens occasionally. The result is, that by the time winter sets in the difference between the large and the small colonies will be greater than it was at the close of the honey harvest.

During the winter the difference becomes still greater. The strong colonies will eat proportionately less, lose a less percentage of bees, rear some brood, and when spring comes they will be very much stronger in proportion, begin brood-rearing in earnest much sooner, and be ready to enter the surplus apartments in full force long before the weaker colonies can even recover their lost strength. Do you wonder that I am such a strong advocate of the large hives and larger colonies?

If this state of affairs were a purely local one, I should not have written this contribution; but it applies in its main characteristics to the whole country south of the Mason and Dixon line except Florida; there are differences, of course, between one locality and another. The further south we go the shorter is the winter. Then, below this section there is the cotton, while, on the other hand, the sourwood does not exist in the low plains. But, nevertheless, the general features of the Southern States' honey-production remain the same. A few months of honey season during which nectar can be gathered from different sources, but in a very irregular manner, some sources yielding this year, and some other yielding the next year, necessitates the keeping up of the colonies to their full strength during several months; then the late summer and fall season, with very scant yielding of nectar, during which the strongest colonies have a decided advantage over the others.

Other sections of the country are under different conditions. In the northern States there is a definite honey season of a few weeks from white clover or basswood, or both, the swarming take place at the beginning of it. Some of these have, besides that, a honey-flow from buckwheat later in the season; and, in a few localities, there is also a fall flow of considerable importance.

In Colorado and other northwestern States, they have two distinct flows. Thru some correspondence with a prominent Colorado apiculturist, I have learned that one difficulty with them was that during the honey-flow the bees were filling the brood-nest with honey and curtailing the brood, with the result that at the time of the second flow the number of field-bees was considerably reduced.

Some portions of California seem, on the other hand, to have a long, continuous flow, with the swarming taking place before the flow opens.

I have done my part. Now, if others in different localities will do the same, we will eventually have the matter fully understood.—"Prize Article" in the Bee-Keepers' Review.



## Introducing Queens With Tobacco-Smoke.

BY HENRY ALLEY.

I HAVE read the thousand-and-one methods given in the bee-papers for introducing queens, and none of them, it seems to me, are at all practical. They all require too much work and trouble, and, so far as I know, none of them are reliable.

I never have practiced but one method for introducing either fertile or unfertile queens, and it is always attended with the best of success.

To be successful in introducing a queen, a colony must be put in shape to realize thoroly their queenless condition, and this can best be done by letting the bees remain queenless 72 hours. This applies to colonies to which either fertile or unfertile queens are to be introduced. At the end of three days cells will be started, but not capt, and then is just the right time to introduce a queen and make it a success.

When a queen is received, do not put the cage near the colony to which the queen is to be introduced. This is a bad practice and a mistake a good many bee-keepers make. When a colony has been queenless three days, place the cage over the frames in such a way that the bees in the hive can have access to the food in the cage, and in the course of a few hours the food will be removed, and everything being so quiet the queen walks out and takes command of the colony, and all goes on well.

Now, to make the introduction doubly sure, just blow a quantity of tobacco-smoke in at the entrance of the hive—enough smoke so that all the bees will feel it. The best time to do this, and to introduce a queen, is just before dark.

Now, I can not use tobacco as a good many people can; that is, I can not smoke a cigar nor pipe, and so I was obliged to perfect some arrangement whereby I can fumigate the bees with tobacco, so I made a tin pipe in this way:

The body of the pipe is made of tin  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, and about 5 inches long; then a wood stopper at each end. A hole is made thru each stopper, and the one placed in the mouth is shaped to fit the mouth. The stopper at the other end has a small tin tube run thru it so that the smoke can be directed to any particular point. The pipe is held between the teeth, and the hands are then at liberty. Fill the pipe with fine, cheap tobacco—tobacco such as cheap cigars are made from is strong enough for bees, while the common tobacco used for chewing and smoking in clay pipes is too strong.

If too much smoke is given, and the bees commence to tumble out at the entrance, throw some grass on the alighting-board, but not enough to stop ventilation.

All my queens are reared in full colonies, and are hatch in nursery-cages, and then the queens are introduced to nuclei in hives having four combs and frames 4x5 inches. These little colonies build up strong—so strong, in fact, that on hot days I will have nearly 200 of them with the bees clustered on the outside, and it is a handsome sight to look upon.

Each of these hives has a hole in the top, or cover, thru which the feed is given the bees. When I have 30 or 50 virgin queens to introduce, I place as many cages with queens in them in a box, and then get a plantain leaf for each hive. I then stop the entrance with the leaf, and blow a quantity of tobacco-smoke into the hive thru the hole in the top, and quickly shake the queen from the cage into the top of the hive. It does not require over 30 minutes to introduce 50 queens, and, what is the best part of it, I never lose a queen.

Fertile queens can be introduced in the same way; that is, they can be shaken out of the cage just as soon as the colony has been smoked. I gave the first method, as it will better suit most people.

Now, if any reader of this knows of a better and more expeditious way of introducing queen-bees safely, by all means tell us of it.

Essex Co., Mass.

**Belgian Hare Breeding** is the title of a pamphlet just published, containing 10 chapters on "Breeding the Belgian Hare." Price, 25 cents, postpaid. It covers the subjects of Breeding, Feeding, Houses and Hutches, Diseases, Methods of Serving for the Table, etc. It is a practical and helpful treatise for the amateur breeder. (See Mr. Schmidt's article on page 680.) For sale at the office of the American Bee Journal. For \$1.10 we will send the Bee Journal for a year and the 32-page pamphlet on "Belgian Hare Breeding."

## \* The Afterthought. \*

The "Old Reliable" seen thru New and Unreliable Glasses.

By E. E. HASTY, Richards, Ohio.

### FINE SALT TO KILL, DRONE-BROOD.

Fine salt to kill unsealed drone-brood. Ah, that's a kink I had failed hitherto to get. Dr. Miller, page 522—and see also editorial, page 547.

### KINKS ON MOVING BEES.

When you move the bees with straw for a spring set the hives on a false rack of slats put on top of the straw. Quite an improvement, evidently. If during the journey the bees of a colony, or a few colonies, jam the entrances and begin to *squeal*, that's the time to save their lives by setting them off beside the road, and giving them liberty. A mixt bushel of melted wax, honey and bees would be more valuable in a tub than in a bee-hive—and not very valuable even in a tub. Let the bees live, and come for them another eve. Page 585.

### THAT HYPHEN SQUABBLE—WHEN DOCTOR'S DISAGREE, ETC.

It is taking me in a weak spot to ask me to adjust the hyphen quarrel (or should that be hyphen-quarrel?), so in what I may say please do not consider me as a judge deciding a case, but only as the Afterthinker, making his comments as usual. I say, let the doctors disagree peaceably. If you don't, they'll disagree anyhow, and non-peaceably. It should not be forgotten that the rules of the grammarians have been often at war with the invincible usage (the really correct usage) of the rank and file of good writers; so to show that a thing is *ruleable* does not always settle matters. Now, in regard to the phrase immediately in hand, as the Bible says sweet cinnamon and not sweet-cinnamon, sweet calamus and not sweet-calamus, sweet cane and not sweet-cane, the usage sweet clover, when clover is a noun, seems to be well supported, certainly. Exodus 30:23, Jeremiah 6:20. (It should be remarkt that the Bible runs very light on hyphens, and mostly uses consolidations in the place of them, freewill in the place of free-will; but these plant names in which "sweet" figures are not consolidated.) The original criticism of Mr. Root, if allowed at all, would lie against all these cases, it seems to me. Furthermore, to say in the same article "I saw some sweet clover" (without hyphen), and "I saw some sweet-clover plants" (with the hyphen), impresses me as too fine a distinction. Don't believe the English language will, as a *finality*, settle things so. Still, from a strictly grammarian point of view, it may be all right to let an adjective and noun, with slight peculiar relations, run loose, and tie them together when they shift character into a feebly-compounded compound adjective. So, if I was to decide at all, I should decide that Mr. York should have been allowed to keep on his own way, and Mr. Wallace Root should have kept on his, without making any attack. Pages 658 and 628.

Earth enters the new century with pretty much every doctrine it holds in a state of flux. I'm glad it is so. It is too soon, I think, to browbeat either the man who uses many hyphens, or the man who uses few hyphens. Same of the other points. The Bible (magnificently punctuated, somebody has said) is heavy with colons, and with commas put in pretty much every place where one could imaginably be stuck. Yet very many present-day writers punctuate much lighter, seldom using the colon at all, and using scarce half the commas the scholars of 1611 would have used. It's too soon to try to put down either the heavy system or the light system. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind"—if he can. My feeling is that excess of hyphens gives one's page a look of fussiness that had best be avoided—somebody and somebody both of them better taste than some-body. But for a century or so yet I'll consent to tolerate either bee hive or bee-hive or beehive. Still you must let me keep my own thought. to-wit, that the popping in of a hyphen wherever an acute mind can discern some sort of *special* relations between two words—I don't believe those who are moving that way realize how far the principle is going to take them.

While a combination is somewhat unfamiliar the hyphen should be retained, of course; but, if I am right, there is a steady current of language on which *familiar*

hyphenated words float out in both directions, into consolidated words on one hand, and into independent words on the other. Bee-culture did not become beeculture, but has already mostly become bee culture—in diverse look from its synonym apiculture. But we write jack-plane because that is not universally familiar, while jack-knife long ago became jackknife. And this state of things pleases me. My personal rule (if I have any) is to omit most of the hyphens, unless I feel that the omission would cause the reader to lose my exact shade of meaning.

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NEW YORK.

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Revised by Dadant—1899 Edition.

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Muth's Square Glass Honey-Jars.  
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Smokers, Sections,  
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cheap. Send for  
FREE Catalogue. **E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Ill.**  
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## Rocky Mountain Bee-Plant Seed!

(*Cleome integrifolia*.)

...FREE AS A PREMIUM...

The ABC of Bee-Culture says of it: "This is a beautiful plant for the flower-garden, to say nothing of the honey it produces. It grows from two to three feet in height and bears large clusters of bright pink flowers. It grows naturally on the Rocky Mountains, and in Colorado, where it is said to furnish large quantities of honey."

We have a few pounds of this *Cleome* seed, and offer to mail a ¼-pound package as a premium for sending us **ONE NEW** subscriber to the American Bee Journal, with \$1.00; or ¼ pound by mail for 40 cents.

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## GENERAL ITEMS

### Bees Did Fairly Well.

Bees have done fairly well this year. But few bee-keepers have done as well or better than I did. The drouth in June—our best month for clover honey—lessened the crop. H. G. WALKER.  
Stearns Co., Minn., Oct. 20.

### Spirea or Verbena for Honey.

I would like to know about the quality of honey gathered from *Coryopteris mastacanthus*, commonly called blue spirea and shrubby verbenas. The plant grows luxuriantly here cultivated and bees fairly tumble over each other in their eagerness to work it. It has been in bloom full two and a half months to this date.

Our bees are working with a will now on asters and ironweed.

WM. CRENSHAW.

Fulton Co., Ga., Oct. 15.

### Early Honey Crop.

We had a good crop of honey early in the season, gathered from the following sources: Maple, cherry, apple, raspberry, blueberry, blackberry, and one other bush, the name of which I can not give, but it blossomed just after blackberry, and this was the last honey we got until fall. There was no clover or basswood flow. Bees worked on goldenrod and asters a little but did not gather enough for winter stores, and many colonies will have to be fed, or starve before spring.

Our best flow in this locality was from apple-bloom, and many to whom I sold this honey said it was the best they ever ate. It was very thick, white, and had a nice flavor. It sold readily at 25 cents per pound, or section, in the home market.

ALBERT E. WILLCUTT.

Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 30.

### Bees Did Poorly.

Bees did very poorly in this locality. I secured about 2,000 pounds of comb honey from 85 colonies the past season. The prices are very good—15 cents for comb honey—which helps us out. We hope for a better crop another year.

WM. M. DICK.


Ford Co., Ill., Oct. 17.

### A Report for the Season, Etc.

The Dr. Miller queen, which reached me some three months ago, has proven more than I anticipated. This was the first queen I had ever introduced to a colony. Already the hive is half full of her offspring, which are doing finely. Should they prove better honey-gatherers than my several colonies of black bees, I shall be glad to requen these with the Dr. Miller stock.

It may be of interest for me to say that the State University town is here, some 10 miles northeast of San Francisco. We directly face the Golden Gate, the Bay of San Francisco inter-

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A live, up-to-date Farm Journal with a General Farm Department, Dairy, Horticulture, Livestock, Poultry, Bees, Veterinary, Home and General News. Edited by one who has had practical experience in every department of farm work. To introduce the paper to new readers, it will be sent for a short time to New Subscribers, one year for 25 cents. Sample copies free. Best Advertising Medium in the Central West. Address,

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A Journal that is over a quarter of a century old and is still growing must possess intrinsic merit of its own, and its field must be a valuable one. Such is the

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38E8t Mention the American Bee Journal.



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Your Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.



[THIS CUT IS THE FULL SIZE OF THE KNIFE.]

**Your Name on the Knife.**—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

**The Novelty Knife** is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the subscriber, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

**The Material** entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. The bolsters are made of German silver, and will never rust or corrode. The rivets are hardened German silver wire; the linings are plate brass; the back springs of Sheffield spring-steel, and the finish of the handle as described above. It will last a last-time, with proper usage.

**Why Own the Novelty Knife?** In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it; otherwise to try to destroy the name and address, would destroy the knife. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How appropriate this knife is for a present! What more lasting memento could a mother give to a son, a wife to a husband, a sister to a brother, or a lady to a gentleman, the knife having the name of the recipient on one side?

The accompanying cut gives a faint idea, but cannot fully convey an exact representation of this beautiful knife, as the "Novelty" must be seen to be appreciated.

**How to Get this Valuable Knife.**—We send it postpaid for \$1.10, or give it as a Premium to the one sending us THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$3.00.) We will club the Novelty Knife and the Bee Journal for one year, both for \$1.90.

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ALONZO E. WILSON, Room 823—153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

vening. Our climate is mild, but not especially adapted to bee-culture; however, I take great pleasure in my half-dozen colonies, which produced about 50 pounds each of comb honey the past season.

I desire to express my appreciation of the weekly visits of the valuable American Bee Journal, without which I would not like to be.

F. H. KRAUSS.

Alameda Co., Calif., Oct. 15.

### Gather From Asters—Moving Bees.

Bees are gathering nectar from asters as we have not had any frost yet. I move my bees in the middle of the day when the thermometer is 94 degrees in the shade, with the help of a wet carpet doubled and laid over the hives.

ROBERT J. CARY.

Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 10.

### Honey Crop Not Large.

I am a farmer and bee-keeper, and have only black bees. They used to store some surplus, but this year the honey crop was not large in this county. It is the first time it has been a failure here for many years.

PETER SONNENSON.

Pine Co. Minn., Oct. 14.

### Whistled to Prevent Stinging.

On page 578 is an account of bees settling on oxen, and the comment was, "so there are bee-stories as well as fish-stories."

I would like to tell one similar, and if there is any truth in man, it is absolutely true.

An old bee-keeper of our town, Mr. Ezra Somers, in his 80th year, told me how he got his first colony of bees. In 1835 he was drawing logs from the woods, and a swarm of bees settled on the neck-yoke of the oxen and on him.

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Tablets

We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Druggists—10 and 25 cents.

Handsome  
Stick Pin **FREE!**

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Last winter's cut of basswood is the whitest it has been for many seasons. We are now making sections out of this new stock and therefore are in a position to furnish you with the very finest quality in the market.

### LEWIS WHITE-POLISHT SECTIONS

Are perfect in workmanship and color.

Orders ship immediately upon receipt. A complete line of everything needed in the apiary. Five different styles of Bee-Hives.

**Lewis Foundation Fastener** simplest and best machine for the purpose. Price, ONE DOLLAR, without Lamp.

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SEND FOR CATALOG.



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—Out of your poultry we mean. If not, there is something wrong. May be you didn't start right. We have a book called the **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK** which helps to start poultry people right and then keeps them right. Tells all about the business and about the best—**Reliable Incubators and Brooders**—used all over the world. Book sent for 10c. Order at once. **Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box B-2 Quincy, Ill.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**26 cents Cash  
paid for Beeswax.**

low, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

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HARE  
ASSOCIATION.**  
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of Belgian Hares. Our stud is led by Wantage Fox, (score 96); Champion Duke of Cheshire, (winner 13 First and Gold medal); Buttercup (score 96). We have an unusually good lot of youngsters. For prices, etc., address our Chicago office.

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Editor of the "Rocky Ford Enterprise."

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The best dehorner, the most humane and easiest to use is the **Keystone Dehorning Knife**. Cuts on four sides at once, without crushing or bruising. Endorsed by leading colleges. Highest award at world's fair. Send for circulars.  
M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomeroy, Pa., (Successor to A. C. BROSIUS)

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Hornless cows give more milk.  
Hornless steers make better beef.

He knew nothing about bees, but had heard if he whistled they would not sting him, so he commenced to whistle and drove his oxen slowly home, took off the neck-yoke and laid it down before a box, and the bees went in. At the present time he has 15 or 20 colonies in box-hives, but gets no honey, except late in the fall he brimstones one of his colonies.

(MRS.) F. W. SAGENDORF,  
Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 13.

### Poor Year for Bees.

This has been a poor year for bees in this part of the country. I increased from one colony to three with no surplus, and have had to feed for winter stores. Bee-keeping seems to be uphill business with me, having had two hard years to start with. T. BISER.

Buffalo Co., Nebr., Oct. 20.

### Very Little Honey This Year.

My bees have done very poorly this year—almost as poor as in 1892 when I got no honey at all. This year I had a very little honey, and did not need to feed them. JOSEPH HENTRICH.

Grant Co., Wis., Oct. 17.

### Poorest Season of All.

This has been the poorest season for honey that we ever experienced. In the spring—the latter part of May and the first of June—we had a very good honey-flow which lasted about 10 days. We had no more to speak of until about July 20, when we had a light flow from alfalfa and sweet clover.

This county averaged about 15 or 18 pounds surplus to the colony. I have 240 colonies, from which I secured 5,700 pounds.

We have foul brood in the southern part of the county.

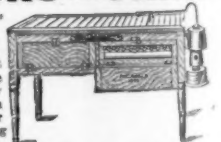
A. F. STEVENSON,  
Davis Co., Utah, Oct. 16.

### Some Very Important Questions.

There is an old adage which says that "He who works without tools is twice tired," and there is also a well-understood condition among business men which makes the doer an undesirable credit risk, known as "doing too much business for his capital." I believe these sayings aptly fit a large number of the bee-keepers of this country. Take an inventory of your own plant, study the files of the apicultural press and see how often it is a

### INCUBATORS FOR THE FARM

must be simple in operation, sure in results. That's the **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR**. anybody can run it, because it runs itself. Send for our free catalog and see for yourself how very successful it has been on the farm. It also describes our **Common Sense Folding Breeder**. We Pay the Freight! **SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO., Clay Center, Nebraska.** Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



### FOR THANKSGIVING DAY

a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip has been authorized to points within 150 miles, on the Nickel Plate Road, Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave., on the Loop. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St.



matter of getting along without sundry tools, etc., or of making some poor substitute do. We do not have hives enough, excluder-boards or surplus stock of combs. How many have even a room exclusively for apicultural work, not to mention a building properly fitted for it?

Winter will soon be here with its stormy days and long evenings, affording ample opportunity for a careful inspection of your outfit. Is your apiary in the most convenient location? If you have no honey-house and work-house, can you build one? Have you a modern extractor, good uncapping-knives, a good smoker in good order, a good foundation-fastener? Have you suitable feeders ready for instant use when needed? If you rear even a few queens for your own use, are you properly equipped for it? Are your conveniences for preparing your crop for market all that could be desired?

Is your business stationery correct? Let it be of good paper and the printing artistic and well done. This is an item that will pay for careful attention.

Look all these things over and see where you can save steps, for these save time and that means money, even more than you may realize. See where you can increase your outfit to advantage. It is capital with which to conduct business.

Are you equipped to conduct your business most economically? Is your capital sufficient for the volume of business that you are trying to do?

These are questions which it will pay you to ponder well.

ARTHUR C. MILLER,  
Providence Co., R. I.



**HOW MANY EGGS DOES A HEN LAY?**  
Keep a record and know. Our new catalogue in addition to telling about the **Humphrey Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter** (the easiest running and most rapid cutter) contains blanks for a year's record. It's free. **Humphrey & Sons, Box 56 Joliet, Ill.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Chicago.**—The regular semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held in Wellington Hall, 70 N. Clark Street, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1900, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening. Dr. C. C. Miller will probably be present. The regular annual election of officers will occur. The general subject for discussion will be reports on the season's work. All bee-keepers are requested to send questions by mail to the President, Mr. George W. York, who will assign them to others to be answered. Ladies are especially invited to be present.

GEORGE W. YORK, { Executive  
MRS. N. L. STOW, { Committee.  
HERMAN F. MOORE, {

**Illinois.**—The 10th annual convention of the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the State House at Springfield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 20 and 21, 1900. Railroad rates will be an open fare and a third without certificates. Notice will be given later if a better rate is secured. A good program is expected. Those who wish the full benefit of the meeting will have to be in attendance.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.  
R. R. No. 4, Springfield, Ill.

**Colorado.**—The Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held Nov. 21, 22, and 23, 1900, in Denver. The horticulturists meet at the same time and place. F. RAUCHFUSS, Sec.  
Box 378, Denver, Colo.

## WANTED.

Light Amber Comb Honey. Please mention quantity you have, how put up, from what flowers gathered, and what price you ask f.o.b. Chicago.

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118 Michigan St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. PEIRO.

34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

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FOR SALE!

## Best Extracted Alfalfa Honey.

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Bees' Honey. Pack in 5-gallon tin cans, of about 60 pounds each, two cans to the case, 7½ cents per pound, cash with order. Buy direct from the home of Alfalfa. We can please you. Headquarters for ALFALFA and SWEET CLOVER SEED. Write for prices. **Vogeler-Wiedemann Co.**, 60-62 W. First St., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. 43Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

## PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has no Fishbone in the Surplus

Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worth the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

**BEE-SUPPLIES!**  
Root's Goods at Root's Prices—POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. **WALTER S. POWDER**, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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will sell tickets within distances of 150 miles, Nov. 28, 29, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip, account of Thanksgiving Day. Return limit Nov. 30th.

This road has three thru trains daily to Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston, carrying vestibuled sleeping-cars and affording excellent dining-car service, individual club meals being served, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for reservation of sleeping-car accommodations. Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave., on the Elevated Loop. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. 39

## HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Fancy white, 16c; No. 1, 14@15c; No. 2, 12@13c; amber, 10@12c; dark, including buckwheat, 9@10c. Extracted, best white, 7½@8c; light ambers, 7@7½c; dark ambers and buckwheat, 6½@6¾c. Beeswax, 28c.

A steady market prevails with all the best grades of honey in good demand.

R. A. BURNETT & Co

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Fancy white comb, 14@15c; receipts light; amber, 13@14c; dark amber, 9@11c; slow sale. Beeswax, 24@25c; fair demand; light receipts.

W. R. CROMWELL PRODUCE CO.,  
Successors to C. C. Clemons & Co.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Fancy honey is just about unobtainable, and not a case noticed in market. Such would sell at probably 20c. Few lots fair to good are selling at 16@18c, and very poor 14@16c. Shortest crop ever heard of. Wax—none coming. For extracted, Buffalo is a poor market.

BATTERSON & CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—We quote fancy white, 17@18c; No. 1, 16c; mixt, 15c; buckwheat, 13@14c; amber, 13@14c. Extracted, white, 9@10c; mixt, 8@8½c; dark, 6, 6½@7c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Our market on honey continues strong, with light receipts. Fancy one-pound cartons, 17c; A No. 1, 15@16c; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 12@13c. Extracted from 7½@8½ cents, according to quality. Beeswax steady at 25@27c.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE,

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The demand for fancy comb honey is good and finds ready sale at 16@16½c; No. 1, 15c. The demand for extracted honey at present is slow and offer same by the barrel as follows: White clover, 8½@9c; Southern, 6½@7½c; Florida, 7@8 cents, according to quality. Beeswax, 27c.

The above are MY SELLING PRICES. I do not handle any honey on commission, but pay spot cash on delivery.

C. H. W. WEBER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—During the past two weeks, receipts of comb honey have been quite extensive, several carloads of California and Nevada honey having arrived, and some large shipments of buckwheat, and for the present there is plenty of supply to meet the demand. We quote: Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, white, 14@14½c; fancy amber, 12½@13c; amber, 11@12c; buckwheat, 10@11c.

There are no new features in regard to extracted honey. The demand is fair at unchanged quotations. Beeswax dull at 27c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, 13@14c; amber and dark, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7@8c; dark and amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—White comb, 13@14 cents; amber, 11½@12½c; dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber 6½@7½c; amber, 5½@6½c. Beeswax, 26@28c.

Stocks of all descriptions are light, and especially is water white scarce, the latter being hardly quotable. Stocks of amber comb are of fair volume for an off year. Former quotations remain in force, with market decidedly firm for all desirable stock.

## WANTED—HONEY AND BEESWAX.

We have a tremendous and growing trade in this line, and would like to hear from all who have such goods to sell in any part of the country, with quality, description, and lowest cash price. THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield, Ill.

## Wanted To Buy Honey

What have you to offer

and at what price?

33Atf ED WILKINSON, Wilton, Wis.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## FREE FOR A MONTH ....

If you are interested in Sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best Sheep Paper published in the United States.

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has a hobby which is the sheep-breeder and his industry, first, foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day.

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We have a Large Stock on hand  
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SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR  
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OR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE  
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**WE MAKE ONLY THE BEST.**

Our Falcon Sections and New Process Foundation are ahead of everything, and cost no more than other makes. New Catalog and copy of THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER free. Address,

**THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

W. M. GERRISH, East Nottingham, N. H., carries a full line of our goods at catalog prices. Order of him and save freight.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white) .....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Crimson Clover .....	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover .....	80c	1.50	3.50	6.50
White Clover .....	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover .....	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.  
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO.**  
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## IF YOU WANT THE BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publish, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

## CHEAP FARM LANDS

Located on the Illinois Central R.R. in

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

and also, located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R. in the famous

**YAZOO VALLEY**

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**CORN AND HOGS.**

**Soil Richest IN THE World.**

Write for Pamphlets and Maps.

**E. P. SKENE, Land Commissioner,**  
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24A24t CHICAGO, ILL.

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## FALL SPECIALTIES

Shipping-Cases, Root's No-Drip; Five-Gallon Cans for extracted honey, Danz. Cartons for comb honey. Cash or trade for beeswax. Send for catalog. M. H. Hunt & Son, Bell Branch, Mich.

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We guarantee satisfaction. \*\*

What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS.**  
**PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.**

Why does it sell so well? \*\*

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

**BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.**

## Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by Mail.

## Beeswax Wanted \*\*\*

AT ALL TIMES.

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Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

MADE TO ORDER.



## Bingham Brass Smokers,

made of sheet-brass which does not rust or burn at should last a life-time. You need one, but they cost 25 cents more than tin of the same size. The little pen cut shows our brass hinge put on the three larger sizes.

No wonder Bingham's 4-inch Smoke Engine goes without puffing and does not



## DROP INKY DROPS.

The perforated steel fire-grate has 381 holes to air the fuel and support the fire.  
Prices: Heavy Tin Smoke Engine, four-inch Stove, per mail, \$1.50; 3½-inch, \$1.10; three-inch, \$1.00; 2½-inch, 90 cents; two-inch, 65 cents.

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